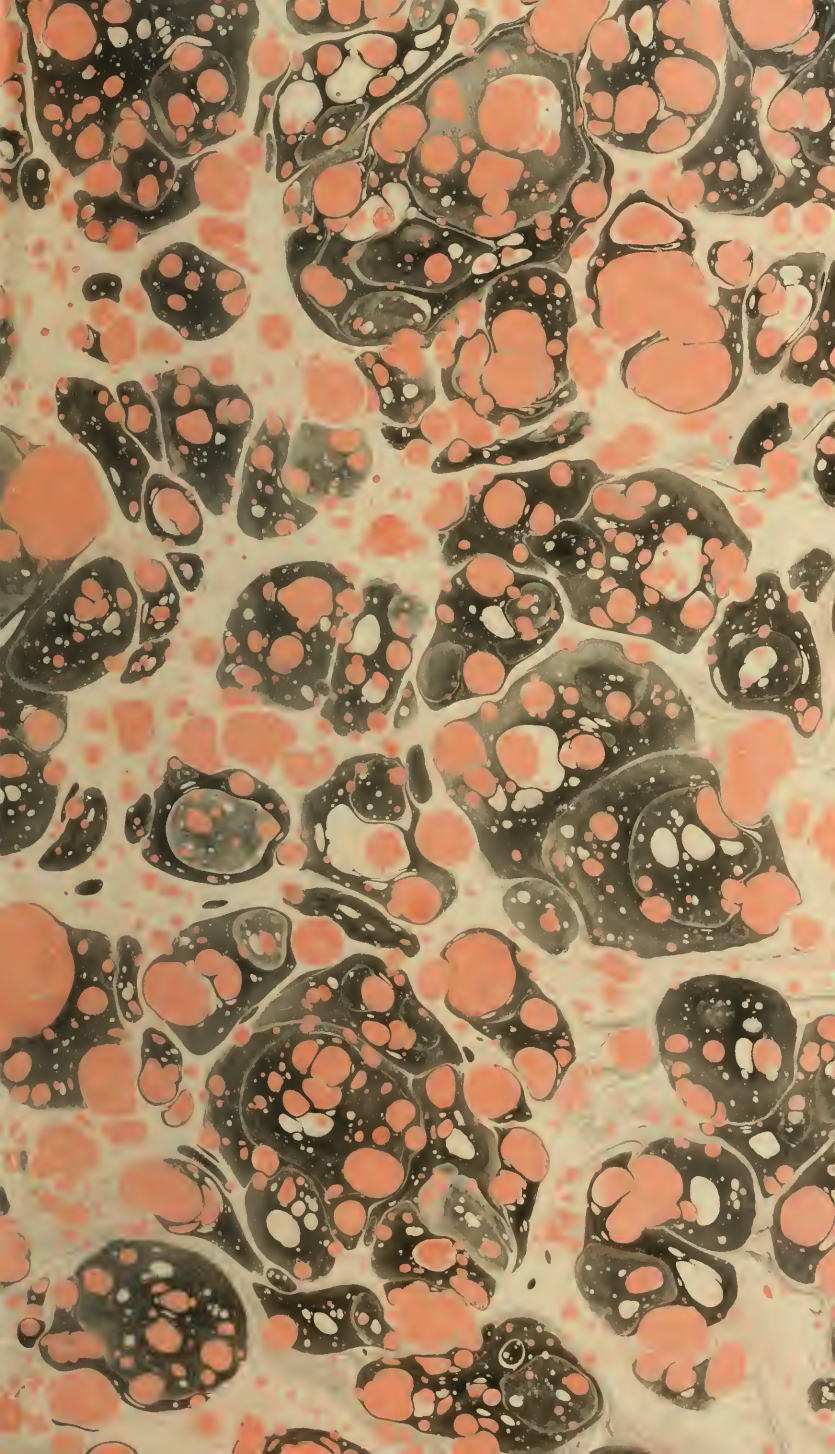

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ADVICE

TO, AND

CONSIDERATIONS

FOR

The ELECTORS *of Members to ſerve in the enſuing Parliament.*

WITH

EXTRACTS for the Service of ſuch as reſide in the Country.

ADVICE
TO, AND
Conſiderations
FOR THE
ELECTORS
Of Members to ſerve in the enſuing Parliament.

WITH
EXTRACTS for the better Information of ſuch as reſide in the Country.

The Second Edition.

The Part we have acted in the Conduct of *The Late Peace*, with Reference to our Allies abroad, and to a prevailing Faction at Home, is what I ſhall now particular examine; where I preſume it will appear by plain Matters of Fact, that no Nation was ever ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed by the Folly, the Temerity, the Corruption, the Ambition of its Domeſtick Enemies; or treated with ſo much Inſolence, Injuſtice and Ingratitude by its (*New*) foreign Friends.

Conduct of the Allies

LONDON:
Printed, and Sold by R. BURLEIGH, *in* Amen-Corner.
1715. Price *6 d.*

THE PREFACE.

I Am very ſenſible there are ſeveral Pieces lately publiſhed of this Nature, which may be thought more conducive to the End deſigned, than this; therefore I think my ſelf obliged to ſay ſomething, why I offer it to the Publick.

I take it for granted, that the main Body of the People are for the Good of their Country; the Honour, Safety, Welfare and Happineſs of it, which ought to be ſupported and maintain'd by thoſe Gentlemen we appoint as the moſt proper for that End, in our Choice of them for Members of Parliament; therefore we ought to chuſe ſuch who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in promoting the Intereſt of their Country, and avoid thoſe who have committed any Action, or are of a Diſpoſition whoſe Tendency is fatal thereto.

But having reſided for about two Years paſt moſtly in the Country, I obſerve that the greater Part are very little acquainted with the Tranſactions of this Kingdom for ſome Years paſt, but eſpecially the Publick Affairs in Parliament; nor endeavour to inform themſelves of them, but take things in general, as delivered down by ſome Chief of the Party, they like or diſlike, not upon the Foundation of Reaſon, but Prejudice.

The

The late Books publiſhed on this Occaſion, being moſtly w
in general Terms, will be of little Service, by reaſon they w
be accepted no otherwiſe than as being writ for this or th
Party; *I have therefore rather inſtanced particular Fa&*
than made uſe of many Arguments in the following Sheets, b
cauſe I am apt to believe, when my Countrymen ſhall find ſu
things to have been tranſacted, and know by whom we were r
duced to the Brink of Deſtruction, from the higheſt Pitch
Glory and Succeſs; *who gave away all when we might ha*
received what we would have demanded; *they will with t*
greateſt Horror avoid theſe Enemies to their Country, a
chuſe ſuch alone, who can retrieve our Affairs, and raiſe t
Nation to that Glory from which it fell by the Treachery
Men corrupted to betray us and our Poſterity to France.

I have added ſome Extracts which demonſtrate thoſe Fa&
and the Senſe which true Patriots, concerned for the Intereſt
theſe Kingdoms, had of them at the time they were a&ed; *a*
ſhall conclude, for Reaſons muſt occur to the Reader, wi
the following from a Book entitl'd, The Barrier Treaty Vi
dicated, *p.* 10 and 11. *Printed* 1712.

" Since therefore no Queſtion can be made, but th
" the Pretender, wherever he removes, will always b
" ſupported by *France*, and that that Crown will by th
" Terms of Peace be in a better Condition to do it, tha
" even at the Time when theſe Promiſes firſt were mad
" and ſince nothing but Power is a reaſonable Securi
" againſt Power, it might juſtly have been thought a
" unpardonable Omiſſion in the late Miniſtry, had the
" not oppoſed a foreign Alliance againſt a foreign En
" my, and provided a Ballance of Power in Support
" the Proteſtant Succeſſion, equal to that which is eng
" ged in its Diſturbance.

" Were the Succeſſion either not diſputed, or the Di
" puter of it not upheld by a foreign Power, or *England a*
" lone a Match for that Power; were ſhe, in the Stile of
" late ſelf-ſufficient Writer, able to defend her ſe
" againſt all Her Majeſty's Enemies and Allies put toge
" ther, then indeed it wou'd betray an unneceſſary Fea
" to trouble our ſelves about forming foreign Alliance
" on this, or any other Occaſion.

" But that this is far enough from being the Case, our " new Politicians are forward enough to own, when it " serves their Purpose. It is not unpleasant to observe them " contradicting themselves; to hear them gravely doubt- " ing whether they shou'd end one War out of Necessi- " ty, or begin another out of Wantonness: If the sup- " posed Pride and Stubbornes of a few *Dutch* Provinces " is to be chastised; then *Great-Britain* is set forth with " her Shield and Spear, and all the Emblems of her " Greatnes are displayed; then her Successes can be re- " membred, her Riches confessed, her Power magnified; " alone she conquers Provinces, and reduces Kingdoms, " and threatens to cope with Friend and Enemy. But " is an ill Peace to be forc'd upon her, immediately the " very same Hands fall to work to strip her of all her " Grandeur, both imaginary and real: She is made to " confes Wants she never felt, and Weaknesses she was " never guilty of: All on a sudden she is dispeopled by " War, impoverished by Taxes, eaten up by Debts: " overspread with Profaneś, torn in Pieces with Faction, " impoſed upon by foreign Friends, and plundered by do- " mestick Enemies. This is the Dres in which she is made " to believe it will best become her to supplicate for Peace, " This is the moving Figure by which she is to soften " that obdurate Enemy, whom her many Successes have " not yet been able to compel to Reason: Since hum- " bling him proves a Work of Labour and Difficulty, " the shorter and cheaper Way, she is told, is to humble " he self; to cancel her past Successes by Inaction; to " expiate her Zeal in forming Alliances, by abandoning " her Allies; and her Forwardnes in pushing the " War, by yielding up the most valuable Fruits of her " Victories.

N. B. *The Book from which I have taken the above, fully vindicates the noble Lord that negotiated the Treaty, and the Lords of the Council who advised the Ratification of it; which was contrived for enabling* Great-Britain *to hold the Ballance of* Europe; *and for securing to her not the Name and Shadow, but the solid Blessings of a safe and lasting Peace:*

But

But because such uncommon Industry was used to draw the Nation into a Belief that their Trade was not only neglected, but sacrificed in this Treaty, I would recommend my Countrymen to read this Book, where they will find, that our Trade, as well as our other most valuable Interests, were secured by it in the most effectual manner; and that the House of Austria, *the Queen, and the States, when they went into the War, tied themselves from making Peace, till* England *and* Holland *should obtain the same Privileges of Trade to all the* Spanish *Dominions, as both, or either of them had a Right to, whether by Treaties, Agreement, Custom, or any other Way.*

All Persons that have lived in Spain, *know that the Subjects of* Great-Britain *have not in Fact been any ways distinguished in their Commerce more, nor by any Treaty, Custom, or Prescription, enjoyed greater Privileges of Trade, than the* Dutch; *and will likewise find on Examination, that (notwithstanding the Clamours 4 Years ago on this Head) the* Dutch *have all the Privileges of Trade to all the* Spanish *Dominions granted them by King* Philip, *that they ever enjoyed, or any Nation has in* Spain; *which tho' we would not guarantee, when the Doing of it was reciprocal, the* French *King did it, as may be seen by the Treaty of Peace between* France *and* Holland: *Therefore the violent Anger of the Faction against this Treaty, seems to have been, that it not only prevented any future Attempts from abroad, in favour of the Pretender, by supporting the Protestant Interest in general, and securing the Protestant Succession in particular; but likewise obstructed the Design of an ill Peace; for by this Treaty,* Spain *and the* Indies *could not have been given up to the Duke of* Anjou, *Grandson to the* French *King; and therefore, right or wrong, it was to be damned.*

Can Brit ns *think such Men deserving the Trust of representing them in Parliament; or that they were heartily in the Interest of the Protestant Succession; who voted my Lord* Townshend *that made, and the Lords of the Council that advised the Ratification of the Barrier Treaty between* Great-Britain *and the States General, Enemies to Her Majesty, and Her Kingdoms?*

ADVICE

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FOR

The ELECTORS *of Members to ſerve in the enſuing Parliament.*

AS to your preſent Election, ſee that you do not fatally loſe your ſelves by your own Choice, but ſhew a due Regard to God's Providence, and be careful to fix to Men you know to be ſteady and well affected to the Government, who are able, and bold to ſerve you in promoting the preſent Eſtabliſhment. Betray not the common intereſt of your Country, by a baſe Election: Let not the Recompence of private Favours from a Neighbour, Money or

Treating influence your Choice: Uſe your Freedom, and be not ſoothed or bribed about that, which in our Conſtitution is the greateſt Bulwark of the ancient Liberties.

Seriouſly weigh, and regard theſe following Particulars. Conſider who have ſerved you with Fidelity and Courage, and the Principles of thoſe Men who withſtood the arbitrary and violent Attempts in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James*, and were in thoſe Days for putting a Stop to the Deſigns of the *French* King on the Liberties of *Europe*.

Conſider and make not Choice of thoſe Perſons that were againſt the Settlement of the Crowns on the immortal King *William*, and in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and have maintained and abetted ſuch Notions (before and ſince *Sacheverell*'s ſeditious Sermon at St. *Paul*'s) as Hereditary, Indefeaſable, Unalienable Right, who one may charitably believe Enemies to His preſent Majeſty King *George*'s Title.

Conſider who are the Men in the ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, that entertained and cryed up (after the infamous Doctor had bellowed it) *The Danger of the Church*. By this popular and groundleſs Cry of the Church, the Nation became infatuated; by this fatal Prepoſſeſſion the Perſons that were taken ſoon upon it into Her late Majeſty's Truſt, and became Her Miniſters, not only put an End to the moſt noble and formidable Alliance, but by the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, gave up all the Fruits of our Victories, and ſacrificed the Trade and Navigation, and conſequently the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, to the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Conſider who were the Perſons, and make not Choice of ſuch whom 'twas impoſſible to make believe, without the Help of the Clergy, that when Men called *Whigs* were not in Power, any thing could be in Danger: Whereas, to mention only ſome Particulars, our Trade was given up, our Allies abandoned, the moſt important Article never intentionally performed, Men liſted in this Kingdom and *Ireland*, for the Service of the Pretender, and the Houſe of *Bourbon* made more formidable, and fairer for an univerſal Monarchy, and to engroſs the whole Trade of *Europe*, than even before the War.

Conſider who were the Perſons in the two laſt Parliaments, that run into all the Meaſures of the then Miniſtry, and by ſuch Means brought upon the Kingdom thoſe Misfortunes it now labours under in its Trade, *&c.* In one, voted the Peace ſafe, honourable, and advantageous, before they knew the Terms of it; and in the laſt did, (notwithſtanding the Treaties of Commerce with *France* and *Spain* were declared de-

ſtructive

ſtructive to the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom) the ſame in order to juſtify the then Miniſters.

Reflect on the Succeſſes of the Allies in the late War againſt *France*, and the Face of Affairs in the Year 1710, or at the Change of the Miniſtry, nay in 1711-12, and colour to your ſelves the Proſpect the Allies then had of having not only *Spain* and the *Indies* given up to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but from the *French* what Frontier ſhould be asked for the Security of *Flanders* and the Empire; and beſides other Advantages to *Great-Britain*, a Renunciation of all Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-*

Then conſider if you can be ſerved with Fidelity by ſuch Men, as have not only approved and run into Meaſures ſo deſtructive to the Intereſt of their Country, but cenſured all our then Allies, and in a general Repreſentation to the Queen, ſummed up many great Frauds and Abuſes, and Miſapplications of Publick Money, (which they pretend to have detected) which Repreſentation conſiſted either of Falſities, or Miſtakes, or Miſrepreſentations; and that wherever the Fact is true, the ſame was done in the Time of my Lord *Oxford*, *Bollingbrooke*, *Harcourt's* Miniſtry, and was either juſtified, or not animadverted upon by the ſame Parliament.

Inform your ſelves who of the Perſons that ſeek your Choice did vote for the Bill for making effectual the 8th and 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*; which Bill the chief trading Cities, Towns and Places of *Great-Britain*, petitioned the Houſe of Commons might not paſs, as detrimental and deſtructive to the Trade and Manufacture, Navigation and Riches of the Kingdom.

Conſider, that, as by a Trade on the Foot of that Treaty with *France*, the Nation loſt upwards of a Million a Year in the Reign of King *Charles* II. ſo the making effectual thoſe Articles had been certainly (beſides deſtructive of the Manufactures of the Kingdom, whereby Employment is found for the Poor) the Loſs of its Trade to *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, of the greateſt Importance to the Nation, to preſerve and encourage.

In your Choice have a Care not only of Temporizers, but Men of fearful Diſpoſitions, who in the Day of your Diſtreſs, will abandon good Senſe, Truth, and your real Intereſts, the Good and Proſperity of this Nation in its Intereſts and Alliances abroad, as well as in its Trade and Manufactures (as 'tis notorious very many in the two laſt Parliaments did) out of a Dread of the Diſpleaſure of ſome great Men.

Fling not your Choice upon Perſecutors; ſuch Men there are ſtill amongſt you: For tho' the Meetings of Diſſenters are become as legal as thoſe in your Churches, yet Men may be Perſecutors though they are not able to perſecute any longer, according to our Saviour's charging the Guilt of intended Sins on thoſe who never acted them: But caſt your Votes upon Men of large Principles, ſuch as would not ſacrifice their Neighbours to the Frowardneſs of their own Party in Religion; ſuch as will inviolably maintain Civil Rights for all that live ſoberly and regularly under the preſent Government.

Chuſe ſincere Proteſtants; Men who are pleaſed with, and thankful to God for our Deliverance at the Revolution, from arbitrary Power and Popery, and for His preſent Majeſty King *George*'s ſeaſonable and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne; ſuch Men who wiſh Churchmen would be leſs ſevere, and Diſſenters leſs ſcrupulous; Men who have zealouſly and boldly, in deſpite of Dangers, applied themſelves to oppoſe the Popiſh Intereſt in this Kingdom, and the *French* Deſigns upon the Liberty of *Europe*.

Seriouſly weigh and regard theſe farther Particulars.

Tho' the Debts to the Navy, Victualling, and other Services unprovided for, and Deficiencies of Money given yearly for the ſeveral Services, remain no longer on the Heads of ſuch Services; yet they are not paid, but the Nation indebted thoſe ſeveral Sums as much as before the erecting the South-Sea Company; and that there is paid the ſaid Company for Intereſt, 500000 *l.* yearly; notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of paying ſuch of the Nation's Debts without one Penny Charge to the People.

The Debt owing to the South-Sea Company aroſe thus in all publick Offices before the Adminiſtration complained of, or before *Michaelmas* 1702, 2897529 *l.* 19 4 4-3, during that Adminiſtration, or from *Michaelmas* 1702, to *Michaelmas* 1710, 3864150 *l.* 19, 2 1-2. The Reſidue that makes up the capital Stock of the South-Sea Company, 9471325 *l.* 8. was for Intereſt of the Debts made Principal to, and Monies given for the Service of the Year 1711, *&c.* On Examination this will be found the State of the Caſe; and that the Extra Services, (ſuch as Rebuilding Men of War loſt in the great Storm, Bounty Money to Widows and Officers, *&c.* for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament) together with what was received ſhort of what was given, by means of Deficiencies of the Fund, the Balance of the Debt that was incurred from *Michaelmas* 1702, to *Michaelmas* 1710, was not greater than the Sum of 5474 *l.* 13, 11, 1-4.

But

But including of these Extra Services, as the whole Debt incurred in eight Years does not exceed 3864150 *l.* 19, 2, 1-2. so it appears from authentick Accounts, that the Deficiency of the Funds in that time amounted to 1557540 *l.* 12, 9, 1-4, which reduces the Debt contracted in eight Years by the *Whig* Ministry, to 2306610 *l.* 6, 5, 4-1, which is not 300000 *l.* a Year, one Year with another; and he that thinks it a great Mismanagement to incur a Debt of about 300000 *l. per Annum*, in all publick Offices, will wonder to find since, one Year's Debt in the Navy only amounting to double that Sum, as appears by the Estimate of the Debt of the Navy at *Michaelmas* 1711, given into Parliament.

This Exceeding of above 600000 *l.* in one Year's Debt of the Navy only, will seem a little more extraordinary, if it be considered that the Supplies for the Year 1711, did far exceed the Supply of any one Year during the War; which will be found true, if compared with any of the Years of the highest Expence; and still more so, if we may be allowed to take a Medium of the eight Years for one Year's Expence. The Supplies of the eight Years concerned in this Question, amounted to 42754020 *l.* 6, 34, which at a Medium of the Whole for one Year, is 5340250 *l.* 12, 7: And this compared with 7191350 *l.* 5, 8. which was granted for 1711, will soon shew that the Shortness of the Supplies was not the Occasion that the Exceedings of 1711 were greater than former Years, that had undergone such severe Censures from the very same Parliament.

As for any extraordinary Services performed in the Year 1711, beyond all former Years, I know of none but that notable Expedition to *Canada*, and am not concerned whether the undertaking a Project that had been before concerted, and rejected as impracticable, or the Success that attended it, is to justify so extraordinary an Expence to the Nation. Sure I am that the House of Commons, who thought the Burthen of the Taxes intolerable, and that the deplorable Circumstances of the Nation made almost any Peace desirable, raised and levied more Money upon the Subject in two Years, in which nothing at all was done, than was raised in any two of the most glorious and successful Years of the War; such Sums, as if they had been applyed to a vigorous Prosecution of the War, without such melancholy and reproachful Interruptions as we have seen, had procured us indeed a safe, lasting, and honourable

Every

Every Body can't but remember to what a Degree (upon the Change of the Miniſtry 1710) Stocks fell at once; and that nothing, no not Peace it ſelf, was able to raiſe them to their former Value, until His Majeſty King *George*'s moſt happy and ſeaſonable Acceſſion to the Throne. What then could be meant by ſaying that the laſt Miniſtry rais'd Credit, I am ſtill at a Loſs to know, unleſs it can be ſaid, they raiſed it by making all Exchequer Bills Specie Bills, which was thus: There was a very great Diſcount upon *Non-Specie* Bills, occaſioned by the Change of Hands, 1710; whereupon the Parliament granted 45000 *l. per Annum*, for Circulating Exchequer Bills, and making all Bills Specie Bills; and by that Means indeed they did reduce the great Diſcount they had brought upon them; and for 45000 *l. per Annum*, did reſtore Credit in the ſingle Inſtance of Exchequer Bills.

I muſt not forget the raiſing 500000 *l.* to pay the Debts of the Civil Liſt, which 'tis notorious, and every Officer of the Houſhold can juſtify this Truth, that the Arrears were at leaſt double, when the Money was raiſed (*July* 1713) to what they were at the Change of the Miniſtry 1710. 'Tis very well known that there was iſſued in the firſt eight Years of Her late Majeſty's Reign, out of the Civil Liſt Funds, to the Uſe of the War, above 500000 *l.* which very eaſily accounts for the Debt in that time. No doubt there were large and very extraordinary Iſſues made after; I do not ſuppoſe for the Service of the War, perhaps for obtaining and juſtifying the wonderful Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*.

As the Sum granted was double the Debt of the Civil Liſt, at the Change of the Miniſtry 1710, had an Account been laid before the Parliament, (which was moved for, but carried in the Negative) it would have appeared not only in Reality what the Queen owed, but was in Hand, or received on the Civil Liſt Funds, towards Diſcharge of the Debt at the Change 1710, and at the time of raiſing the 500000 *l.* 'Twas certainly a moſt dangerous Precedent, to mortgage the Funds that were ſettled for Support of the Civil Liſts, which by Degrees might have been ſo far engaged, and granted away, that a Land or Malt Tax muſt have been made at laſt an hereditary Revenue for Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Without the Concurrence of Parliament, many things that have been tranſacted, neither could or durſt have been done, nor had the Nation been plunged into ſuch inextricable Difficulties, eſpecially as to its Trade and Manufactures, *&c.* And notwithſtanding the Clamours by ſome Men when out of Place,

Place, againſt the Ways of raiſing Money before 1710, thoſe ſince have been much harder, and more grievous to the Subject, and detrimental to the Nation; ſuch as ſettling the general Mortgage, *&c.* after 1716, to pay Intereſt to the South Sea Company to Perpetuity, loading Leather, Soap, Candles, *&c.* with exceſſive Duties.

As the Treaty of Commerce with *France* was not rendered effectual by the Parliament, being found detrimental and deſtructive to the Manufactures and Trade of the Kingdom, ſo the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* has put the Trade of *Great-Britain* to that Kingdom, under greater Diſadvantages than ever before; for it takes from the Factors, or *Engliſh* Merchants living there, their ancient Privilege of a Judge, Conſervator, and Security for Trading; and as all our Merchants that have lived in, and been Traders to *Spain*, unanimouſly agree, muſt ruin, or put an End to any Trade that might have been expected (as Peace) to that Kingdom.

As to *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar* being left in the Poſſeſſion of *Great-Britain*, they will be a conſtant Charge to the Nation, and the Conſequences and Advantages ariſing from them are only in Caſe of a War with *France*, *Spain*, and other Nations; a precarious Security to our Trade into the *Levant* and *Mediterranean!* And it will not be ſaid, the Trade of *Great-Britain*, particularly of *London*, is ſecured (as in Caſe of a War with *France*, it was believed it would) by having the Harbour of *Dunkirk* demoliſhed; ſince in Defiance of the late Treaty, and the Remonſtrances of our gracious Sovereign, *France* continues the making a Port, that will prove infinitely more prejudicial to our Trade, than the old Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

Mr. *Steele* ſays in his *Apology*, he has mentioned *Dunkirk* till he is ſick; and that there are no Words to repreſent the infamous Behaviour in a Miniſtry, to cover ſo great and pernicious an Impoſture upon their Country, as the Improvement of that Port, under the Pretence of the Demolition of it: And as I muſt think this valuable Perſon occaſioned the firſt Beginning the Demolition when they did; ſo he alarmed all ſober Men, and Lovers of their Country, in reſpect to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which is evident, not many Months ago was in great Danger, by Her Majeſty's iſſuing a Proclamation, *&c.* and from what follows in an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the better Support of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great-Britain, *viz.* That Her late Majeſty being fully convinced of the imminent Dangers which threatned the Kingdom, and the Proteſtant

teſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, as well as from a juſt Reſentment of the Indignities offer'd to Her ſaid Majeſty by the Pretender's remaining in *Lorain*, in Defiance of Her repeated Inſtances for his Removal, and of the treaſonable Practices committed by inliſting Her ſaid late Majeſty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleaſed, *&c.*

As to *Newfoundland*, *Great-Britain* has the Charge of Maintaining the Forts and Garriſons, and the *French* Liberty of Fiſhing, and erecting Stages thereupon for drying their Fiſh; and beſides, have given them the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, without any ſuch Liberty reſerved for *Engliſhmen*. By this Iſland being given the *French*, the Inhabitants of *New-England* are excluded from a Fiſhery they had Recourſe to, and flattered themſelves to have amply enjoyed upon a Peace, and the *French* are enabled to be at Market with their Fiſh to *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, ſix Weeks ſooner than we can from *Newfoundland*.

As the *French* (not to mention all their Advantages by having the Iſland of *Cape Breton*) are ſituated to annoy, and intercept our Fiſhery on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, and Trade to our northern Colonies; ſo by the Fiſhery on the Coaſt of *Cape Breton*, and the Liberty of Fiſhing, Drying, *&c.* at *Newfoundland*, the Miſchiefs attending us from the Advantages accruing thereby to *France*, do ſtill remain; and among other Particulars, a Rivalſhip of us in our Trade with Fiſh, to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. and a Nurſery for a Breed of Seamen.

It has been induſtriouſly ſpread among the People, of mighty Advantages accruing to the Kingdom by Trade into the South Seas, and Places not traded to before: Now we ſee it was only to amuſe and blind, ſince the South-Sea Company are by Acceptance of the Aſſiento Contract, precluded from trading thither themſelves, and are only permitted to trade on the Foot of the Contract, which though likewiſe given out as a national Advantage never before reaped, is no more than what the Nation has enjoyed for many Years paſt, with greater Advantage than can by the Aſſiento Contract, by a Trade from the Iſland of *Jamaica*, which this puts an End to.

The Act for incorporating the South-Sea Company, trading into the South Seas, (by trading whither Employment was to be found for the Poor, and Vent for the Manufactures of the Kingdom) excludes all His Majeſty's Subjects from trading thither, but the ſaid Company; and the South-Sea Company, by Acceptance of that Aſſiento Contract, are excluded themſelves,

ſelves, whereby the finding Employment for the Poor, and vending our Manufacture, is at an End, and the *French* left to enjoy the Trade into the South Seas more advantageouſly by *Great-Britain*'s having excluded it ſelf.

By none of theſe Treaties are the *French* excluded from ſending Ships into the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, on Trade, or any other Pretence whatſoever, as required, and agreed to at *Gertruydenberg*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* and Lord *Townſhend* were Plenipotentiaries; and in Conſideration that the *French* preſerved King *Philip* on the Throne of *Spain*, it can't be thought otherwiſe, than that they will be the People moſt favoured by him in Trade.

When the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg* was on Foot, the then Miniſtry had it motioned to, and it was intended by them, that the *French* ſhould deliver up to the *Spaniards*, the Share they poſſeſſed of *Hiſpaniola*; but as nothing was done herein, not only the Iſland of *Jamaica* is in Danger, but the whole Sugar Trade of this Kingdom; the Conſequence of which muſt be attended with the Loſs of a conſiderable Trade to theſe Kingdoms, it may be computed one Way or other near Three Millions *per Annum*, which muſt bring Ruine to many Thouſand Families in the Plantations, and many more in theſe Dominions.

As the *French* by their Settlements in their Iſlands in *America*, eſpecially *Hiſpaniola*, will endanger the Sugar Trade of this Kingdom; ſo thereby, and by their Settlement of the Country granted by the *French* King to the Sieur *Crozat*, not to mention their Settlements in the South Seas, the *French* will not only become Maſters when they pleaſe, of the Navigation from our Iſland of *Jamaica*, the *Spaniſh* Ports of *Cartagena*, *Portubello*, *La vera Crus*, *Havana*, &c. to *Europe*, &c. but probably in a few Years Maſters of that Iſland, and the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, and conſequently the Trade and Riches of the World.

The Conſequences of the *French* growing Power in *America*, and the Increaſe of their Settlements on *Hiſpaniola*, eſpecially the Danger thereof to *Jamaica*, and the Sugar Trade, was timely forſeen, and taken Notice of; and as the King of *France* did become a Suitor to *Great-Britain* for Peace, and acknowledged he owed his Kingdom to the Suſpenſion of the *Britiſh* Arms, 'tis preſumed might have been prevented, had it been demanded, and inſiſted upon at a proper time for the *French* to have reſtored to the *Spaniards* the Share they poſſeſſed of the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*.

'Tis by our Sugar Islands and Tobacco Colonies, that we chiefly have such a Ballance of Trade on our Side with *Holland*, *Hamburg*, &c. and from our *Newfoundland* Fishery, very great Sums have been annually brought from *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, into this Kingdom; for our other Colonies in *America*, as *New-England*, *New-York*, &c. being chiefly dependant on our Sugar Settlements to take off their Product, and having not wherewithal to answer their Exports to them from *Great-Britain*, are only valuable as they bear Relation to such Colonies as are furnished by them, which must cease on the Decay of Trade from whence it arises.

It has been long since remarked, that our Breed of Seamen, with the Increase and Encouragement of the Navigation of this Kingdom, does chiefly depend on our Plantation Trade, and *Newfoundland* Fishery, therefore their present State and Condition being such as is here and elsewhere publickly and amply represented, must give us a sad Prospect, and deserves the immediate Consideration of our best Patriots, for preventing the Decay, Loss or Destruction of the Trade and maritime Strength of *Great-Britain*.

What is likely to, and must in my Opinion befal *Great-Britain* by the famous Transactions of the Ministers of the last four Years of Her Majesty's Reign, in respect to its Manufactures and Plantations, Trade and Navigation, and consequently its Strength and Riches, I am as unwilling to declare, as concerned to reflect upon: 'Tis notorious its Condition might have been much otherwise than at present, and that it might have been so ordered (by what was agreed at *Gertruydenberg*) as never to have been in the Power of *France* to disturb the Repose of the rest of *Europe*, or to have engross'd (as it seems in all Likelihood *France* will do) the Trade and Riches of the whole World to it self.

I would not criminate particular Persons, but recommend it to you, Electors of Members to serve in Parliament, to review and consider the publick Transactions for some Years past; in so doing, you will observe amongst other things, that as the first eight Years of Her late Majesty's Reign exceeded in Fame, any of our Princes; so the Measures then taken most visibly tended to nothing but confirming a noble Alliance formed to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, to rescue *Spain* and the *Indies* from the House of *Bourbon*, and thereby settle a true Ballance of Power in *Europe*, to preserve and enlarge the Manufactures and Plantations, Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to secure the Protestant Interest, and in parti-

cular

cular, the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. Theſe great Ends were the chief Views of thoſe that ſerved the Queen for the firſt eight Years of Her Reign, and with what Succeſs they ſerved Her, their worſt Enemies do confeſs.

But after theſe eight Years, when Her Majeſty was pleaſed to change Hands (in the Year 1710) other Meaſures were concerted, and purſued; ſuch as entering upon a Peace without Participation of the Allies, contrary to Treaties, ending the War by giving *Spain* and the *Indies* to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, diſſolving the Grand Alliance, abandoning our Allies and the poor *Catalans*, giving up every valuable Branch of our Trade, and to perfect all, entring into a ſtrict Friendſhip with *France*.

Surely your Eyes are opened, and you will reſent ſuch intolerable Treatment; and now you find what you were told of other People was utterly falſe, and all the great Advantages you were made to hope from the Change of the Miniſtry in 1710, and from the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, end in nothing, or what is worſe, the Ruine of your Country, you will no longer follow the Dictates of thoſe Perſons who have ſo groſsly deluded and abuſed you in the Truſt repoſed in them; but on the contrary, appear ſo bravely ſpirited, as to ſlight, and chuſe them no more for your Repreſentatives in Parliament, and make Choice of ſuch worthy Perſons, that have been Sticklers for, and Maintainers of the Revolution, and have enabled the Crown with its Allies to preſerve and maintain the Liberties of *Europe* from the boundleſs Ambition of the *French* King; that ſettled and ſecured the Crown on His preſent Majeſty King *George*, and have on all Occaſions encouraged the Trade, and prevented the Ruine and Deſtruction of the Navigation and Commerce of *Great-Britain*.

EXTRACTS

For the better Information of such as Reside in the Country.

From a Piece entituled, A short History of the Parliament. *Printed August* 1713.

AS there was nothing, which *Queen, Lords and Commons* in all former Parliaments, and the whole Nation had express'd a greater Zeal and Concern for, than securing *Spain and the West-Indies to the House of* Austria, it had been too gross, at the first opening of this Parliament, to have discover'd the Design of giving them entirely into the Hands of *France*; The Commons therefore are taught to declare, for * *a vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and especially in* Spain, for it was not yet Time to take off the Mask and confess that the War was to be ended, let the Consequence be what it would.

Soon after an Account comes of an Action in *Spain*, much to the Disadvantage of King *Charles*, which *Her Majesty* communicates to the Parliament. The Commons, still zealous for the *War in Spain*, think it necessary for *her Majesty* to give Directions † *for sending and procuring more Troops to repair this Loss, and not discourag'd by Misfortunes, promise to use their utmost endeavours, to enable her Majesty to carry on the just and necessary War, in which She was engag'd; and to support her in such Measures, as on this Occasion shou'd be thought proper to retrieve the Loss in* Spain. So the War at that Time it seems was

* Commons Address, *Nov.* 30. 1710.

† Commons Address, *Jan.* 3. 1710.

just

juſt and neceſſary, and *Spain* at any rate was then thought worth the ſaving: And yet, methinks, if we had been very much in Earneſt, even at that Time, we ſhould have heard of Forces ſent from hence, or Foreigners hir'd to repair this Loſs; but as the Parliament had never any Curioſity to enquire how far this Addreſs had been comply'd with, I am afraid King *Charles*, from that hour, never found any Effect of this great Zeal for his Service.

However, publick Declarations in his Favour are ſtill thought neceſſary. Upon the Death of *the Emperor*, to prevent the ill Conſequence thereof, * *the Intereſts of the Houſe of* Auſtria *are to be ſupported, and the utmoſt endeavours are to be us'd, to promote the Election of the King of* Spain *to the Empire.* Theſe endeavours are us'd, and prove ſucceſsful; but who would have thought at that Time, that the *Empire* was to be purchas'd by King *Charles*, at ſo dear a rate as the loſs of the *Crown of Spain*; but ſo it has happen'd, and the only Argument that has been us'd, for giving *Spain* to King *Philip*, has been to preſerve the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, which would otherwiſe be in Danger from the Conjunction of the *Empire and Spain*; but I dare anſwer for the Parliament, whatever others might deſign, they did not in the leaſt foreſee this unhappy Conſequence: Thus we ſee thro' the whole Courſe of this firſt Seſſion, this Parliament was zealouſly devoted to the Intereſt of King *Charles* as King of *Spain*.

Before the next Seſſion, a Project of Peace had been ſet on Foot, and the World began to ſuſpect, that *Spain* was now to be given up to the *Houſe of Bourbon*. I muſt do the Parliament that Juſtice to confeſs, that this, at firſt, gave offence to a great many; they knew not very well, how to reliſh ſuch a direct contradiction to all they had been ſaying and doing for ſo many Years paſt; and with theſe Sentiments, 'tis very well known, that moſt Gentlemen came out of the Country, to attend the Second Seſſion of Parliament; but a few Prorogations, ſome Town Converſation, and a little ſecret Conviction, brought this matter to a Compoſition; and in caſe nothing was ſaid expreſly of *Spain*, a General Addreſs, † *full of entire confidence, and ſatisfaction in the Juſt and Honourable Peace in view*, which no body then knew one Word of, was agreed to.

This matter then was to be managed a little more tenderly, and the Commons were to be taught a new Leſſon. In order to this, a *Pamphlet called the Conduct of the Allies*, &c.

* Commons Addreſs, *April* 20. 1711.
† Commons Addreſs, *Decemb.* 8. 1711.

was

was publish'd, and a great Deal of Industry us'd, to make this the *Political Creed of the Party*, which all the *Orthodox Friends of France* embrac'd very readily; and in this was to be found the whole Scheme of the Proceeding of that Session. This Masterpiece, fill'd with Falsities and Misrepresentations, was no sooner dispers'd and canvass'd in the World, but it produc'd the desir'd Effect, affording Arguments, for artful and ill designing Instruments, to prevent and prejudice the Minds of weak and deluded People, and firing others, who had no leisure or opportunity to be better inform'd, with Resentment and Indignation against all the *Allies*, who, they had been made to believe, had dealt so unfaithfully with us; and accordingly Addresses are made in Parliament, * *for Accounts of the Quota's and Proportions of Her Majesty and Her Allies during the War, and how the same have been observed; for all Treaties for raising and augmenting Proportions*, † and whatever else was thought necessary for carrying on the grand Design. These Addresses produce States of the War, prepar'd by those, who had procur'd 'em to be call'd for, and who would not, in all probability, deliver any but such as serv'd their own purpose. Upon the Day appointed to consider of the State of the War, *Eleven Questions* are brought into the House ready pen'd, and all number'd, and put into the Hands of proper Persons, who mov'd them in a very decent order; and without any more Ceremony, the Parliament, in an Hour's Time, judg'd and censur'd the *late Emperor*, the *present Emperor*, the *King of Portugal*, and the *States General*; with all whom it had been so lately declar'd, that a strict Friendship and good Correspondence was above all Things to be cultivated, to render the Peace secure and lasting.

This was a handsom Step for one Day, and a good preparative for what was to follow; but as the giving up *Spain* was the great stumbling Block that was to be remov'd, something more was necessary to be done: Another is appointed for considering the State of the War, and there several Resolutions are made, usher'd in the same Manner, stating the Expence of the War in *Spain*, which is there represented to be most extravagant, and to have cost an immense Sum, and such as the Nation cou'd not any longer possibly endure; by this means the Way is pav'd for giving up *Spain*, and what had been long before agreed to, but conceal'd, was now brought to Maturity, and began publickly to be avow'd and supported.

* *Decemb.* 20. 1711.

† *Jan.* 31.

In

In a short Time afterwards the Terms of a * general Peace are communicated, wherein the giving up *Spain* and the *Indies*, appears to be almost the only Thing that was fully agreed to and concluded; but the Loyal Commons, full of Indignation against the Allies, and aggrieved with the great Burden of the *Spanish* War, with † *Hearts full of Gratitude for what had already been obtain'd*, which seem'd to be nothing but a *French* Renunciation, *want Words to express the Satisfaction, with which they received the good news* of a proposal for giving *Spain* to King *Philip*, which was to execute it self.

I have neither Room, nor Time here, to enter into a Justification of the *Allies*, and to shew the Falsities and Misrepresentations of the State of the War in all its Parts. The *States General*, sensible of the Injustice that was done them, represented their Case in a Memorial to the *Queen*, which fully prov'd they were wrongfully charg'd, by the Votes and Resolutions of the House of Commons. This indeed was not to be endur'd, that any Body should dare to undeceive the World; The Memorial therefore is first call'd a * *pretended Memorial* and then Voted *a false, scandalous and malicious Libel, and Mr.* Buckley *Author of the Daily Courant*, who printed it, taken *into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms*. Such consummate Justice all have met with who dar'd to speak unseasonable Truths, either within Doors, or without. The *States General*, I presume, escap'd an express censure, because *Her Majesty* had this Session declar'd * *their Interest inseparable from Her own*, and the Parliament had concurr'd with her in it.

From a Piece entitled, A Letter to a Member of the October Club, *&c. Printed* 1711.

SIR,

NINE or ten Years ago I cou'd not but observe, as a Thing very remarkable, the general Disposition of *England* to enter into the War; I am now more surpriz'd at the universal Impatience of all your Party for a Peace.

* *June* 6. 1711.
† Commons Address, *June* 6. 1711.
* *April* 8. 1712.
* *Decemb.* 7. 1711.

When

When I look back to the Beginning of this War, and take a View of the State of *Europe* at that Time; *France* againſt us and by her own native Strength almoſt a Match for all her Neighbours; the *Milaneze*, *Naples*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in her Poſſeſſion; the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy at her Diſpoſal; the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua* aſſiſting with the whole Forces of their Countrys to keep all *Italy* in her Subjection; the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, with the *Dukes of Wolffenbuttle* and the *Hungarian* Malecontents her Allies, embroiling the Empire, and threatning the Imperial Dignity: To oppoſe this formidable Enemy the whole Force being that of the Emperor, with a Rebellion on each ſide of his exhauſted Countrys; that of the *United Provinces* juſt ready to be overwhelm'd by Inundations of Armys from *France* and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and that of *England* divided by her Partys, and weary'd out by the former War: I ſay, when I conſider this Conjuncture, I cannot but wonder that our Courage did not faint at the very Proſpect; and ſurely nothing cou'd juſtify our undertaking this new War, but abſolute Neceſſity, and the Apprehenſion of inevitable Ruin by Peace.

Again, when I remember the little Hopes we had at that Time, I am aſtoniſh'd at our Succeſſes, and preſent Acquiſitions. The Duke of *Mantua* quite ruin'd; the Duke of *Savoy* brought over to our Side; the *French* intirely driven out of *Italy*; and great Supplies drawn from hence againſt the common Enemy. The Duke of *Wolffenbuttle* diſarm'd; the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* depriv'd of their Dominions; the Rebellion of *Hungary* almoſt extinguiſh'd; and all *Germany* now at leiſure to purſue the common Intereſt. Beſides this, a Part even of *Spain* it ſelf has revolted, a new War has been kindled in that Country; which, tho more eaſily ſupply'd on the Part of *France* than of the Allies, has been hitherto carry'd on with pretty equal Advantage on both Sides. But what is yet more than all the Reſt of our Succeſſes, the *French* King is beaten out of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; his old Frontier, fortify'd with ſo much Coſt, and ſo long held impregnable, in ſo few Years wreſted from him; the Way in a manner laid quite open into his own Kingdom, and himſelf at laſt reduc'd to the unhappy Choice of either loſing *France*, or yielding up the Kingdom of *Spain*.

So many Armys beaten! Such ſucceſsful Sieges! Such vaſt Countrys recover'd! What wou'd any Man have ask'd more of Almighty God in ſo ſhort a Time? Or how cou'd the moſt ſanguine Perſon have expected half ſo much? It is plain that Providence muſt have fought on our Side; and yet ſomething

s to be attributed to the Wisdom of that Administration, which was blessed with such unparallel'd Prosperity.

The *French* King himself seems *almost* stupify'd with his Losses. He has been brought twice to sue for Peace; but at the same Time he sues for *Spain* and all her *Indian* Treasures, and wou'd still keep back the *very Thing* we have been so long fighting to recover. The Torys are melted with his Tears; they are for complying with his Petition; and wou'd fain persuade us, we may safely give him *Spain* for a Peace.

This is still more astonishing than all the Rest, since by this Concession the *French* King without fighting wou'd in a few Years be enabled to recover all that has been taken from him, and indeed to bring all *Europe* under his Dominion.

I persuade myself, a Person of your excellent understanding cannot want Arguments to set you right in this Matter: and I know your Authority will be very great with all those of your Party, whenever you shall think it necessary to lead them out of their present Error. The Design therefore of this Letter, is to offer as convincing Arguments as I am able, to shew that such a Peace as they so earnestly desire, wou'd be more ruinous to themselves and their Country, than the present War; that at least if they will leap into the Gulf, they may do it with their Eyes open.

The Method I shall take to do this, shall be, by endeavouring to shew the following Particulars; *viz.* That giving *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, will be giving it to the *French* King: That the latter will be enabled by this Gift to increase his own Security, Riches, and Power; and to distress, impoverish, and weaken all his Neighbours; That *Portugal*, *Brazile Peru* and *Mexico* will soon be oblig'd to submit to the *French* Dominion: That we shall be utterly depriv'd of all the most valuable Branches of our Trade: That we shall have no Income or Supplies of Money by any Trade, or from any Country whatsoever: That we shall lose the annual Income of Three Millions and a half, which is gain'd to the Kingdom by Trade even during the present War, and the Assurance of gaining a much greater Revenue by wresting *Spain* from the House of *Bourbon*: That as we shall gain nothing if the Duke of *Anjou* shou'd be settled upon the *Spanish* Throne, so we shall export or lose at least half a Million yearly till our whole Stock is wasted: That consequently Peace on the Terms so much desir'd, wou'd be worse than the present War by the yearly Sum of four Millions. That by such a Peace we shall lose Employment and Subsistence for one Million of Souls, or a sixth or seventh Part of our whole People:

And laſtly, That we ſhall loſe three Fourths of the annual and total Value of all our Lands. I firmly believe our Loſſes wou'd be greater in every Article than what I have mention'd; but theſe will be ſufficient: and if I ſhall be able to prove they will be as great as I have aſſerted, I perſuade myſelf there is not an honeſt Man in *Great Britain*, who wou'd be pleas'd to accept a Peace upon ſuch Terms, as the *French* King has hitherto thought fit to offer it. And yet the Adminiſtration has been traduc'd and vilify'd for not accepting ſuch a Peace.

If I have alſo prov'd, that the Acceſſion of this Kingdom (*Spain*) will make a great Addition to his (the *French* King's) Riches; and if it is certain, that Mony is the very Sinews of War, as that which haſtens the Levys, clothes the Soldier, fortifies the Frontier, furniſhes the Magazine, and prepares the Train of Artillery; then, without doubt, the Increaſe of his Power is a neceſſary Conſequence of increaſing the Riches of his Kingdom.

As the giving up *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou* makes ſo great an Addition to the Riches and Power of the *French* King, it muſt conſequently enable him to diſtreſs, impoveriſh and weaken all his Neighbours.

But to conſider this Matter more particularly: By the convenient Situation of the Harbours of *Cadiz* and *Gibraltar*, he will be always able to ſecure a Naval Force ſufficient to diſtreſs, if not to command, the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*. There is no Reaſon why he ſhou'd not chuſe rather to lodge his whole Fleet at *Cadiz* than at *Toulon*. And what then ſhall hinder his Eſtabliſhing a *Toll* in the *Straits*, as the King of *Denmark* has done within the *Sound*? and a much more grievous Toll, as he will have more Power to maintain it? If this can be done, his own Subjects only will be ſuffer'd to paſs free: all other Nations muſt either ſubmit to the Impoſition, or diſpute it by their Convoys; the Merchant muſt trade as it were in Armour; either the Toll, or the Convoy ſhall eat out the Profit of the Voyage. It is eaſy to be ſeen, that by ſuch a Conduct ſo much of the *Mediterranean* Trade will be loſt as depends upon that Paſſage; the two great Maritime Powers will be abſolutely excluded, and the raw Silks of the *Levant* ſuffer'd to come no farther from Home than into the *French* Dominions.

If the *French* King can do this, if he can prohibit the Exportation of *Spaniſh* Wool from his own Countrys, if he can alſo prevent the Importation of Manufactures from the Countrys ſubject to the two Maritime Powers; what prodigious Numbers

bers of their Subjects must either mutiny for want of Employment, or starve for want of Bread? And will not these Potentates be distress'd by so great a Charge of Subjects upon their hands, or by the Seditions of their People?

Again, it is certain both *England* and *Holland* must part with great Quantitys of Bullion, or Mony, every Year for Naval Stores, and other Necessarys: and if this Loss is not to be supply'd from *Spain*, or other Countrys, (as will be shewn hereafter, if *Spain* shall be given up) then our Poverty is inevitable.

But, to make the quicker Dispatch of our Riches, *France* her self will take a great Deal off our Hands; that Prince will allow his Subjects to sell us Wines, Fashions, and Luxury, and we shall be sure to have them a great Pennyworth. Tho' it wou'd seem strange that our Gentlemen, so famous for *October* shou'd all on a sudden become so enamour'd of *French* Wines, as to desert their *English* Manufacture; that they shoud be so eager to enrich the Vinedressers of our Enemies, and to impoverish their own Tenants: for it cannot be imagin'd that Gentlemen wou'd do this for a safer Way of holding Correspondence with *France*, and paying an annual Tribute to *St. Germains*. But 'tis needless to pursue this Argument any farther, since nothing can be more evident, than that the *French* King, by adding *Spain* to his other Dominions, must impoverish his Neighbours.

What a bright Figure then shall we make in *Europe?* What noble Efforts against the Great, the Rich, the Powerful King of *France?* What wonderful Armys shall we not be able to raise from among our own People, when they shall be destitute of all other Employment, and starving for want of Bread? It is no matter for Clothes or Pay, Arms or Ammunition; these Things we shall find among our Enemies: We shall I warrant, with the greatest Courage and Intrepidity, rush on naked against an armed Prince for the Plunder of his Countrys. No certainly, we shall understand our selves a great Deal better; if we are not able to keep this Prince down when we have him under, if we shall suffer him to raise himself again upon our Ruins, we must hereafter contract our Schemes, and become humble Supplicants to his most Christian Majesty to have some Compassion of our Misery's. Doubtless, in his good Nature, he will condescend so far to our Prayers, as to grant us a Viceroy and a new Religion. And this perhaps is the Reason why some Persons are so much in haste for a Peace, and for giving *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*; they know very well we shall be re-

duc'd to all this Poverty and Weakneſs, and they wou'd fain have the Viceroy and the Religion upon any Terms whatſoever.

For my own part then, I ſhall no longer Wonder that the *Examiner*, and ſuch other Writers, are ſo full of their Invectives againſt Trade and a Trading Intereſt, as if the Intereſt of the Nation were no way concern'd in the Preſervation of Trade. As for theſe Men, I conſider them as ſo many ſecond-hand Hirelings to carry on the Intereſt of *France*. But 'tis wonderful to read ſuch Things in the Writings of ſome of our Reverend Divines, to find them alſo inveighing againſt Trade, as if it were the Cauſe of all the Schiſms and Hereſys in the World; and recommending the old Patriarchal Ways of Cow keeping and Agriculture as more innocent Imployments for the People.

Wou'd they have us increaſe in theſe Things, when we have already ſo much more of them than are ſufficient for our People? When we abound ſo much in Cattle, that we will not ſuffer any more to be imported upon us by our Fellow Subjects? and in Corn, that we give Bountys to our Neighbours to take it off our Hands?

But are Bread and Meat the only Neceſſarys of Life? Are not Clothes and Manufactures as neceſſary to our Well-being? Or ſhall they who have the whole Property of the Lands make Clothes for themſelves? And ſhall not the Reſt of the People be able to buy Bread and Meat in Exchange for their Manufactures?

Or what do theſe Reverend Perſons mean? Wou'd they have us naked, that they may clothe us? hungry, that they may feed us? Tho their Charity is very great, it can never be equal to the Wants of ſuch Multitudes.

It is ſtill leſs to be imagin'd, that they wou'd firſt make us poor, that they may afterwards make us Orthodox. They know very well that extreme Poverty is as great a Temptation to Sin as too much Riches; and that ſtarving our Bodys is not the Way to ſave our Souls.

And 'tis yet leſs to be ſuſpected that holy Men, without any ſecular Ends, who are ſeparated from the World, and dedicated to God's Altar, ſhou'd ever intend the Impoveriſhment of the People, the better to aſſure themſelves of their Subjection; that they ſhou'd have any Deſign ſo wicked as the eſtabliſhing their own Dominion upon the Ruin of their Country.

But

But whoſoever the Perſon is, whether of the Clergy or the Laity, of whatſoever Quality or Degree, and for whatſoever Reaſons or Pretences, that ſhou'd go about to deprive the Nation of ſo great a part of their daily Bread, ſuch a Man wou'd ſurely be impeach'd of the higheſt Crime and Miſdemeanor by the general Voice of the Kingdom. There cannot be the leaſt fear that the common People, againſt whom ſo much Miſchief is intended, wou'd be guilty of any Riot or Inſurrection, to prevent the doing Juſtice upon ſuch an Offender.

And 'tis yet leſs to be conceiv'd that Gentlemen, Ladies, and Perſons of ſuperior Quality, ſhou'd take Part with ſuch a Criminal, and conſpire to do him Honour; ſince their Sufferings will be yet greater than thoſe of the common People by ſo great a Loſs of Trade. Gentlemen are therefore more nearly concern'd to prevent the yielding up of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, whence this and all the other Conſequences I have mention'd are unavoidable.

For, in the firſt Place, do they imagine, that by the Loſs of ſo many Markets for our Corn, Manufactures, and other Things, their Rents will not be affected? Or is it poſſible they ſhou'd not be affected? Theſe Things that are annually parted and ſold from the Farm, are not mere Labour, but Labour mixt with the Produce of the Lands; and therefore if the Produce of the Lands ſhall continue ſtill the ſame, and the Purchaſers ſhall be fewer, the Rent or Value of the Eſtate muſt needs be abated.

This muſt make a ſenſible Diminution of the Rents, but by that which follows they muſt tumble down apace. 'Tis certain we ſhall be oblig'd, as is prov'd before, to iſſue annually great Sums of Mony out of *England*; and if by giving up *Spain* we ſhall be diſabled to import any freſh Supplies, it muſt follow, that in the Space of not very many Years, the whole Kingdom will be exhauſted, and there will not be ſufficient Mony left to anſwer the Rents of any one Gentleman's Eſtate. This muſt needs leſſen the Value of the Eſtate, unleſs it ſhall be affirm'd that the Produce of the Lands will remain as valuable after the Loſs of all our Money, and as little burden'd to the Gentleman.

But how ſhou'd the Produce of the Land be as valuable without Mony? Will the Barter or Exchange of Goods be as eaſy and commodious? Will it furniſh the Gentleman with as many Conveniences of Life? The very Suppoſition is ridiculous, and to put it only is to expoſe it.

Again, after what has been ſaid, how is it poſſible the Eſtate ſhou'd be as little burden'd? Only ſo much of the Profits of the Eſtate

Eſtate are coming to the Gentleman, as are not paid away to Publick or Pariſh Taxes. But if all publick Taxes ſhou'd ceaſe, how much muſt thoſe to the Pariſh be encreas'd, by ſuch a Burden of new Poor as I have deſcrib'd? They will have no whither to fly, but to the Lands for a Maintenance; A Million of new Poor will be hardly ſubſiſted for leſs than five Pounds *per* Head; or the whole Number for leſs than five Millions *per Annum*; and how much leſs is this than ten Shillings in the Pound, or half the full Value of all the Rents in *England*? And 'tis probable, that more than half of what remains will be loſt, with ſo many Markets for our Goods, and by the want of Mony to facilitate our Exchanges. And if three Fourths of the Annual Value of the Eſtate ſhall be loſt, the Eſtate muſt needs fall Three Fourths of the Value in the Purchaſe.

Gentlemen will hardly believe that ſo great a Fall is poſſible. But if they will pleaſe to conſult an Excellent Book, call'd, *The Account of* Denmark, they will find there, that Eſtates fell three Fourths of their Value in the Purchaſe, and that few Purchaſers were to be found even upon thoſe Terms; and all this only by the Change of their Government, from a limited to an abſolute Monarchy; or in other Words, from a Prince that was bound to govern according to Laws, to one that was not to be reſiſted upon any Pretence whatſoever. And if we will but put *Spain* under the Power of *France*, we too in the Space of a few Years ſhall be reduc'd to ſuch Poverty and Weakneſs, as to change our limited for an abſolute Monarchy, not the abſolute Monarchy of a Prince of our own Growth, but of a *French* Man, a Papiſt, and a Tyrant.

I have not, Sir, been offering theſe Arguments to a Man of your Judgment and Penetration, as if I thought you needed to be convinc'd of the Neceſſity of our going on ſtill with the War; but rather in hopes to incline you to make uſe of the Authority you ſo juſtly have among the Clergy, the Gentry, and the common People of your Party, to perſuade them that *Spain* muſt be recover'd, Trade muſt be preſerv'd, or elſe every one will be undone. Your Reaſon will ſuggeſt a Multitude of Arguments to ſtrengthen your Authority, and yet I flatter my ſelf that this Letter will furniſh ſome Hints which are not improper for this Purpoſe.

To begin with the Clergy: I wou'd be underſtood only of thoſe of your Party. If Lands ſhall fall Three Fourths in their Rents or yearly Value, will not the Glebe or Tithe of the Parſon

ſon be reduc'd to the ſame Condition? And where is that Clergyman who wou'd give ſuch a Part of his Living for a Peace?

Univerſal Poverty may poſſibly be the Way to one Opinion in Religion: But where is that ſelf-denying Miniſter of the Goſpel, who wou'd give Three Fourths of his Tithes to have all his People Orthodox, to have no Hereſy or Schiſm in his Pariſh?

They may perhaps imagine the ſame Poverty will make Way for a more abſolute Dominion of the Prieſthood. But which of all thoſe Prieſts wou'd give the greateſt Part of his Subſiſtence for more Power? Which of them wou'd deſire to be the ſtarving Ruler of a ſtarving People?

If *Spain* ſhall be left in the Poſſeſſion of the *French* King by a Peace, mere Poverty will ſoon bring *England* and all *Europe* under the *French* Dominion. And then will any Prieſt of the Church of *England* be able to live or rule in his own Pariſh, without changing his Religion? And is the Change to Popery ſo very eaſy?

We have ſeen Addreſſes for breaking a Parliament, that impeach'd one of that Order for preaching Principles inconſiſtent with our preſent Eſtabliſhment; but wou'd not all the Clergy addreſs for the Puniſhment of ſuch a Man as ſhou'd dare to inflame the People by his Sermons, to the Deſire of a Peace that muſt impoſe Popery and Poverty upon the Kingdom, upon the Parſon as well as the whole Pariſh?

Perhaps they may fondly flatter themſelves that the *French* King will take nothing from them, and that he will even reward them for their Service. But is any Thing more natural than for Princes, when veſted with all the Power they deſire, to forget the Inſtruments that brought them to it?

But if thoſe of the Clergy might ſtill be ſuffer'd to enjoy their Religion and Livings, and if even their Revenues and Power might be increas'd for their good Service; wou'd they be pleas'd to ſee Ruin and Deſolation every where round about them? Wou'd they inflame their Followers to the Deſire of a Peace, which muſt prove more deſtructive to them than the moſt cruel War? Wou'd they make uſe of their Authority and Intereſt in their ſeveral Pariſhes to ruin a Gentry, and a common People, who are ſo fondly, I had almoſt ſaid blindly, devoted to them?

But certainly the Gentry cannot always be ſo very blind; they muſt needs open their Eyes at ſo near an Approach of their own Danger. For can it be believ'd, that together with *pain* they wou'd give away all their beſt Markets? or that the roduce

duce of the Lands wou'd be ſtill as valuable after the Loſs of thoſe Markets?

Wou'd Gentlemen be pleas'd to ſee great Sums of Mony exported every Year, and no new Supplies return'd? To ſee a Million of poor People thrown upon their Eſtates, and ſcarce any Part of the Profits left for their own Subſiſtence? To ſee Three Parts in Four of the annual and total Value of every Eſtate in the Kingdom loſt for ever by theſe Articles?

Wou'd the Gentleman who is out of Debt be able to live as well upon one fourth Part of the Eſtate as the whole? And he that is indebted in one fourth Part of the whole Value, be able to live as well, when the whole ſhall be taken from him for the Satisfaction of his Creditors?

And how wou'd all theſe Gentlemen, their Ladys, their Sons and Daughters, reliſh the parting with their preſent Luxury and Pleaſure, for a wretched Subſiſtence by Pariſh-Alms or hard Labour?

And yet all theſe Things are unvoidable Conſequences of yielding Spain *to the Duke of* Anjou.

I believe Gentlemen are weary of paying Four Shillings in the Pound to the War; but which of them wou'd not chuſe to double his Taxes, rather than give his whole Eſtate for a Peace?

Some perhaps are not pleas'd with the Revolution, and leſs with the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the perpetual Breach which That has made upon the Hereditary Right of the Crown. Such perhaps may think that to wreſt *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, is to diſable *France* from impoſing the Pretender upon theſe Kingdoms. But if the Loſs of *Spain* will have ſuch ill Conſequences, what Gentleman wou'd give his Eſtate to have the Pretender for his King? or reduce himſelf to Beggary, to diſappoint the Houſe of *Hanover*?

If any one is ſo fond as to imagine he ſhall be well rewarded by *France*, and that at the leaſt he ſhall make a ſaving Bargain for himſelf; yet wou'd he be ſo cruel to his Country? Wou'd he have no regard to thoſe poor People that blindly follow his Authority?

But laſtly, for the Common People of *England*, they have heretofore judg'd very well of their own Intereſt; how come they now to pin their own Faith upon the Sir *John*, the Sir *Thomas*, or the Parſon of the Pariſh? How is it, that they are all on a ſudden become the blind Followers of any Authority whatſoever?

Wou'd

Wou'd the Farmers or Freeholders be pleas'd with that Gentleman, who ſhou'd endeavour that their Malt or Wool might be left upon their Hands? Yet this perhaps wou'd be the Conſequence of importing *French* Wines, and leſſening the Conſumption of our Corn and Manufactures in *Portugal*; but this muſt needs be the Conſequence of yielding *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, and putting our whole Trade under the Power of *France*.

Greater Numbers of our *Wiltſhire* People are maintain'd by making *Spaniſh* Cloth, than cou'd poſſibly be ſubſiſted in the meaneſt Manner imaginable by the whole Rents of that Country. But if *Spain* ſhall be given up, all the *Spaniſh* Wool will be engroſs'd by *France*, and our Manufacturer muſt live upon the Landholder. And can it then be thought that either of them wou'd vote for ſuch a Parliament as ſhou'd be careleſs for the Recovery of *Spain*, or give that Kingdom for a Peace?

London, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, and other populous Citys, ſupport very great Numbers of their People by the Manufacture of Silks. I think I have prov'd that the Loſs of *Spain* will be follow'd by that of our raw Silks: and then what Numbers muſt be ſtarv'd? Has not *London* alone ſeen an Inſurrection of twenty thouſand Weavers upon any ſudden and temporary Scarcity of that Commodity? And what then are we to expect, when they ſhall all be depriv'd of it for ever?

Perhaps it may be thought we are out of Danger of any future Inſurrection of the common People for their Bread, or for any other Cauſe, unleſs for the Defence of Paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance. But tho they wou'd not riſe for want of Bread, yet wou'd they chuſe ſuch Men for their Repreſentatives in Parliament, as together with *Spain* wou'd abandon the Subſiſtence of ſo many People?

I think I have prov'd that our fineſt Manufactures employ the greateſt Numbers, and that our very Poverty upon the Loſs of *Spain* wou'd oblige us all to content our ſelves with the coarſeſt Sorts. And what then will become of numberleſs Hands that are every where employ'd in the fineſt Manufactures for the Conſumption of our own Country? How ſhall half a Million be ſubſiſted, that will be reduc'd by all theſe Articles?

When they ſhall have loſt ſo many Markets at Home, will they ſtill work on for thoſe abroad? But how is this poſſible, when it is alſo prov'd that the Loſs of *Spain* will be attended with the Loſs of ſo many of our foreign Markets, and of Subſiſtence for half a Million of our People?

And can a ſixth or ſeventh Part of the whole Nation be reduc'd to the unhappy Neceſſity of living upon the Reſt, and will not the whole Kingdom be impoveriſh'd? Will not the Miſery be univerſal? And are not all theſe apparent Conſequences of yielding *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*?

What then muſt all Mankind think of the *Examiner* and his Friends, who wou'd have us buy our Peace upon theſe Terms? What elſe can our Clergy, our Gentry, our common People think of ſuch a Wretch, than that he is in the Intereſt of the Enemy?

But if ſuch are the Conſequences of the Peace which is recommended to us, who will not be for going on with the War? If the Loſs of *Spain* will cauſe ſuch univerſal Ruin, what Man is there, from the Lord to the Peaſant, that wou'd not exciſe a fourth or fifth Part of his Subſiſtence to recover it? Who wou'd not pay a fourth or fifth Part of the Price of all he eats, or drinks, or wears, towards carrying on the War, rather than a bad Peace ſhou'd leave him neither Bread, nor Meat, nor Clothes, but at the Mercy of *France*?

But I forget what I am doing: An earneſt Concern for the univerſal Safety and Welfare of my whole Country, has drawn me to exceed the Bounds of a Letter. It is time now to conclude, and to aſſure you that I am, *&c.*

The PROTEST of the LORDS, *&c.*

Die Sabbati 7. *Jun.* 1712.

THE Houſe was moved, that theſe Words might be added at the Cloſe of the Motion for an Addreſs upon Her Majeſty's Speech, (*viz.*).

And in Order to that, to pray Her Majeſty to take ſuch Meaſures in concert with her Allies, as may induce them to joyn with Her Majeſty in a Mutual Guaranty.

After Debate,

The Queſtion was put, Whether thoſe Words ſhould be added?

It was reſolved in the Negative.

Diſ-

Dissentient.

We think it necessary to have the Security proposed of a General Guaranty, and the rather, because We conceive the Terms of Peace that are offered, have proceeded from a separate Negociation, carried on by the Ministers with *France*, without any Communication thereof to the Principal Allies, particularly the States General, as they say in their Letter to Her Majesty, (whose Interest Her Majesty was pleased to declare to this Parliament, She look'd upon as inseparable from own) and we conceive this Negociation to be contrary to those Orders which Her Majesty declared to this House, in Answer to their Address, that she had given to Her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to concert with those of Her Allies; And the Resolution expressed in her Message *January* 17. of a strict Union, in which She proposed to joyn with them in Order to obtain a good Peace, and to Guaranty and Support the same, as She had before declared in Her Speech at the Opening of this Session, that She would unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace Secure and Lasting; and contrary to the Eighth Article of the grand Alliance, which expressly obliges all the Allies not to Treat, unless joyntly and with the Common Advice of the other Parties.

And we conceive that the refusal of these Words proposed to be added, may be look'd upon by the Allies, as if this House approved this Method of Transacting with *France*, which may seem to them to tend to a separate Peace, of which Her Majesty has declared her Dislike, and which was acknowledg'd in this House to be foolish, and knavish, and would be of pernicious Consequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is so absolutely necessary for their mutual Security, and leave us exposed to the Power of *France*, there being little Reason to expect their future Help after such a gross Breach of Trust.

And we further conceive, that such a separate proceeding may create in the Allies so great a Distrust, as may tempt them to take the like Measures, and so give the *French* Opportunity to break that Union, which has hitherto been so useful to Us, and formidable to Them; any Appearance whereof must encourage *France*, either to delay the Conclusion of a Peace, or to Impose upon the Allies in the further Progress of the Treaty.

A perfect Union among the Allies seems to Us to be more necessary in the present Case; Because the Foundation upon which all the Offers of *France* relating to *Great-Britain* as well

as to the Allies are built ; (*viz.*) A Renunciation of the Duke of *Anjou* to that Kingdom, is, in our Opinion, so fallacious, that no reasonable Man, much less who'e Nations, can ever look upon it as any Security. Experience may sufficiently convince Us how little we ought to rely upon the Renunciation of the House of *Bourbon*; and tho' the present Duke of *Anjou* should happen to think himself bound by his own Act, which his Grandfather did not, yet will his Descendants be at liberty to say, that no Act of his could deprive them of their Birthright, and especially when it is such a Right, as in the Opinion of all *French-Men*, ought inviolably to be maintain'd by the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of *France*.

And we humbly think it unsafe to depend upon this principal Part of the Treaty's Executing it self, by supposing it will be the Interest of *France* to support it; since on the contrary, it is manifest by the *French* Endeavours ever since the *Pyrenean* Treaty, to Unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*. They look upon that Union to be their greatest Interest, and the most effectual means of Establishing the Universal Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*,

And if it were Reasonable to imagine, that the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should remain in distinct Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; Yet this is contrary to the Grand Alliance it self, which recites the Usurpation of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the *French* King for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the principal Cause of this War.

As to Port *Mahon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Assiento*, and the other Advantages to *Britain* proposed by *France* (besides that they are all Precarious, and in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they please) considering the Situation of those Kingdoms, and the Vast Wealth and Strength which will be left to them, we conceive it impossible for any Man to look on these as a Compensation to *Britain* in any Degree ; for the leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of the House of *Bourbon*, besides other manifestly fatal Consequences, must be extreamly Prejudicial to our Woollen Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it.

As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it will be a great Safety to our Home Trade, yet we have Reason to apprehend by what was said in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be Demolish'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho' they are not perfectly adjusted, yet by what does appear concerning them,

them, the Allies are likely to be left in such a State of Insecurity, as is absolutely inconsistent with our own Safety.

The *Rhine* is proposed for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburg* and *Hunninghen* in the Hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been look'd upon as the Key of the Empire.

The Proposals of *France* relating to the Barrier for the *States General*, not only deprives them of all the Places taken since the Year 1709, but also of two or three Places more included in the Demand made by the *States* in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly insufficient, and consequently very much Weaken the Security of *Britain*.

Portugal seems to be wholly abandoned to the Power of *Spain*, notwithstanding the great Advantages we have receiv'd during this War by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might still be extreamly beneficial to us.

Upon the whole, there is so very little and inconsiderable a difference between these Offers of *France*, and those made at *Utrecht Febr.* 11. *N.S.* and sign'd *Huxelles* (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both seem to be the Effect of a secret and particular Negociation with *France*, and this House having unanimously concurred in Expressing to her Majesty their utmost Resentment at those Terms offer'd to her Majesty and Her Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, and Her Majesty having graciously accepted that our Address, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with Her hearty Thanks, we cannot in Respect to Her Majesty, or Justice to our Country, retract that Opinion, nor think the Terms now good for Us or the Allies, or give any seeming Approbation of them, which then were receiv'd by this House, and all the Allies, with Scorn and Detestation.

For these Reasons, we are of Opinion that the Offers of *France* are Fallacious and Insnaring, no Way proportioned to the Advantages which Her Majesty (from the great Successes which it has pleased God to bless her and her Allies during the whole Course of this War) might justly expect for her own Kingdoms and for them, very unsufficient for preserving a Ballance of Power in *Europe* for the future Security of her Majesty and her Allies, tho' they should be never so exactly perform'd, and yet, even such as they are, there is no effectual Security Offer'd for the Performance of them, which makes it absolutely necessary, as we conceive, that such Measures should be taken, in concert with the Allies, as may induce them to join with Her Majesty in a Mutual Guaranty.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

IN the foregoing I have obſerved, That had it not been for the Extra Services, (ſuch as building Men of War loſt in the great Storm, Bounty-Money to Widows, Orphans, *&c.*) the Exceedings of the Debts of the Navy, *&c.* would have amounted but to 5474 *l.* 13, 11, 4-1. And that including ſuch Extra Services (for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament) the Exceedings were not 300000 *per Annum*, the firſt eight Years of her Majeſty's Reign, and yet for the Year 1711 the Exceeding on the Head of the Navy only above 600000 *l.*

As I could not but think this neceſſary to repeat; becauſe the Parliament of which Mr. *Bromley* was Speaker, in the firſt Seſſion, 1710-11. did declare, That the Exceeding the Parliamentary Proviſion was a new and illegal Practice, and a dangerous Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament; ſo it is likewiſe neceſſary to take Notice, that of the 35 Millions voted to be unaccounted for, Accounts had been then duly render'd for all but four Millions.

But here may be ſeen a true Specimen of the Candour and Juſtice of this Houſe of Commons: The two Uſes that were to be made of this Vote were, to raiſe a Clamour in the Country, and to come at a Cenſure of the late Earl of *Godolphin*, whom they voted guilty of a moſt notorious Breach of Truſt, and high Injuſtice to the Nation, for not compelling the reſpective Accomptants to paſs their Accounts. If he was guilty, it muſt be by ſending Orders or Warrants to the Deputy Remembrancer to ſtay Proceſs. This the Houſe of Commons was ſenſible of, and therefore in order to have the whole Matter before them, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *April*, 1711. they order'd the Deputy Remembrancer to lay before the Houſe what Orders he had receiv'd for paying or iſſuing Proceſs againſt Accomptants. On *Tueſday* following, the Deputy Remembrancer preſents the ſaid Orders and Warrants; but our worthy Patriots, impatient of Delay, on *Saturday* the 28th of *April* reſum'd the Conſideration of this Affair, and proceeded to judge and cenſure, before the only Evidence which could ſet this Matter in a clear Light was before them; which they themſelves had called for, and

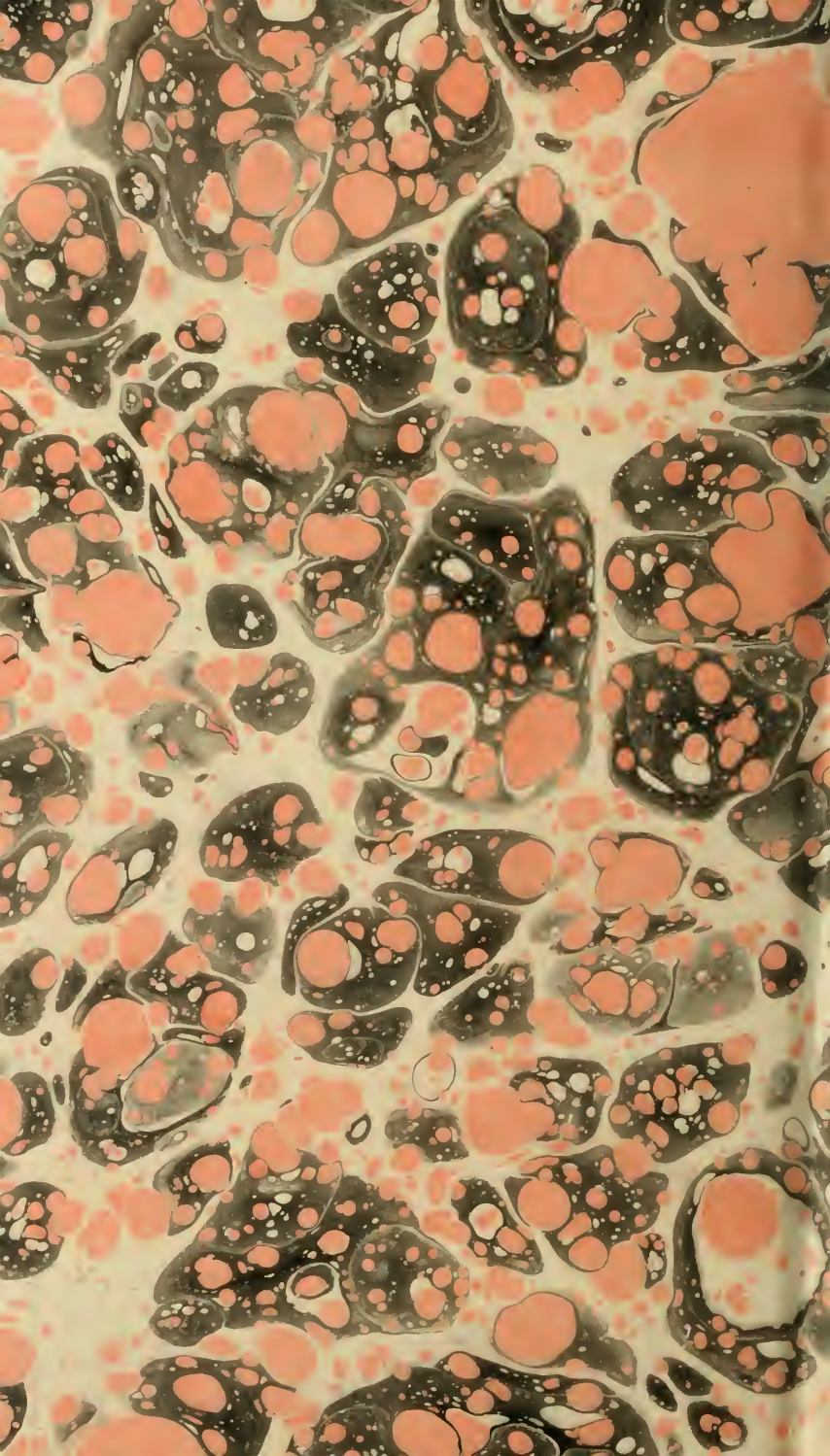
which

which prov'd a full Juſtification of the Perſons, whom they thought it neceſſary firſt to hang and then to try.

The Money given by Parliament the firſt eight Years of her late Majeſty's Reign, amounted to 42754020 *l.* 6, 4-3: and the laſt four (three of them at leaſt pacific) Years to 19564182 *l.* 10, 5, 4-1. (beſides which his Majeſty tells us, That he was ſurpris'd to obſerve the Debts of the Nation very much encreas'd ſince the Concluſion of the late War.) How theſe Sums were apply'd, and by which Set of her Majeſty's Miniſters moſt to the Honour and Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, *&c.* take in the following Words from the City Addreſs.

" PErmit us, moſt Gracious Sovereign, with the pro-
" foundeſt Humility and Submiſſion, to ſay,
" We always thought the Preſervation of the Trade
" of the Kingdom, and the Ballance of Power
" in *Europe*, to be the main Motives for the War. A
" Cauſe ſo juſt was favour'd by Heaven; and the Arms
" and Virtue of the Troops of *Britain*, with thoſe of
" her Confederates, prevail'd with ſuch a Train of un-
" parallel'd Succeſſes, that we concluded our ſelves upon
" the Point of being happy to the utmoſt of our Wiſhes.
" But when we were juſt ſeizing the Prize of our
" Conqueſts, with Horror we call to mind, That the
" *Britiſh* Arms were ſurprizingly withdrawn, and our
" faithful Allies abandon'd----- Sad were the Conſe-
" quences that enſu'd!
" The Reputation of the Kingdom was ſunk to Con-
" tempt, the humble Stile of the Enemy was quite al-
" tered, and *France*, from being in a Condition of ſuing
" for a Peace, became the Dictator of it to thoſe that had
" conquered: The People were mocked with Aſſuran-
" ces of being free from the Danger of a neighbouring
" Fortreſs, and the beſt Branches of their Trade were
" exchang'd for Chimera's.
" Our Holy Church too was in Danger of being gi-
" ven up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and
" the Way preparing for the Pretender.

All

" All that had been gain'd by a Profuſion of Blood " and Treaſure in a glorious and ſucceſsful War, was " thrown up, and a free-born People brought within " View of Slavery, when the Almighty once more in- " terpoſed, by ſeating on the Throne your Sacred Ma- " jeſty, his great Vicegerent.

FINIS.